## The Administration not the Govern-

For making the distinction between supporting the Government and the Administration but a few months ago, mob law was threatened and sometimes executed. But a few months experience has satisfied those who could not appreciate the distinction, and who were ready to persecute those who could, that there is a wide difference in upholding the Government and supporting those who for the time being are selected to represent it. This distinction is forcibly illustrated by the Milwaukee News. It says, in view of the corruptions at Washington which have been revealed by the House investigating committee, it is about time for the people to consider whether an honest support of the Government necessarily implies a fulsome adulation of all civil officers in the emply of the Administration. When President Lincoln came into power, he did not hesitate to dismiss from the Cabinet such tried patriots as HOLT and Dix, and to substitute Republicans, the integrity and patriotism of some of whom were not above suspicion. The question is, is it necessary in order to sustain the integrity of the Union, that the corruption and inefficiency of these men must be concealed or passed by in silence?

The Government of the United States is a Government of laws, not of men. CAMERON is not the Government, nor is WELLES, nor is CHASE-nor is the whole Cabinet together. Every one may die, resign, be removed, or be convicted and imprisoned, and the Government exist as much as before-none the less complete because of their absence. The whole Government consists of a Congress to make the laws, one Supreme Court to adjudicate them, and a Chief Magistrate to execute them. To support the legal and legitimate acts of all these departments, so far as those acts are the law. But all these departments may be properly supported, without approving the conduct or policy of the persons who fill the places in either. The conduct of no person connected with the Government is justly exempt from the knowledge, criticism, approval demnation of the people.

There are many who have presumed otherwise -many who have taught that to support the Government is to cease all opposition to the conduct of its mere instruments. Upon this principle, a portion of the Cabinet have not hesitated to restrain all criticism upon their official and political acts, by the imprisonment of persons in loyal States without due process of law; by the exclusion of newspapers from the mails, and by a censorship worse than that of France over telegraphic dispatches, and letters of correspondents from Washington.

We begin to see the consequences of the confusion of the terms-"Administration" and "Government"-in the disclosures of the Corruption Committee of Congress. A free press, a free telegraph, a free speech, and free mails-all free, so far as not to communicate military facts to the enemy-would have prevented the wholesale robbery of people who are generously willing to spend their last dollar and live on their last crust for the honest purpose of sustaining the Union. Hereafter let us hope that the people while they insist upon the maintenance of the Government, will also insist upon the right of freely discussing and exposing the conduct of the Administration, remembering that a loyal and patriotic support of the one, does not imply silence as to the shortcomings of the other.

The Mission of the Democratic Party. The New York Argus, in an article upon this topic, remarks that the truth is becoming every day more painfully evident, that upon the theory and declared policy of the advanced wing of the Republican party, the restoration of the Union is an impossibility. To abolitionize the war is to make its leading purpose the destruction of our political fabric, and the abrogation of the Constitution itself. To such a policy, however powerfully and intemperately urged by the radical men who pretend to the largest measure of loy alty, but who really seek to overturn rather than re-establish the Government, the Democratic party will oppose its giant strength, and we believe the President will perceive that in this attitude of the great political body opposed to radicalism, pledged to constitutional safeguards and committed in the strongest manner to the maintenance of public law and order, is to be found

hope of a restoration of the Union. This, then, is the mission of the Democracy: "to maintain the Constitution and to restore the Union:" not by factious opposition to the Ad ministration; not by any surrender of its principles or its organization; but by planting itself firmly upon the impregnable rock of principle, as the great Union party, inviting to its standard all conservative Constitution-loving men, and declar ing its purposes to be the re-establishment of the Union upon its original basis. If this involves the utmost efforts of the Government, and the greatest sacrifices of the people to prosecute the war, let the efforts be put forth, and the sacrifices be made. Let it not be waged in a spirit of vindictiveness and of vengeance against the South, but rather with the idea that while, as a military necessity, we put forth all our mighty energies to overcome the rebellion, we are prepared and determined to restore to them every right, and secure to them every privilege conferred by the Constitution.

the only certain element of safety and the only

With such a duty before it-such a responsibility imposed upon it, shall the Democratic party fail to meet the emergency manfully, boldly, as becomes its traditionary and uniform action on great public questions? Shall it lay down its honor and its original strength at a period when its antagonists have failed to conduct the Government safely through its perils? Never, no, never, until the country is saved, the Government restored to its original condition and the Ægis of the Constitution established with all its protecting influences over the whole people bitherto composing the United States.

We do not claim this work for Democrats alone, for there are patriotic men heretofore opposed to the Democratic party, who have the dis-position and the right to share in so glorious an achievement. But the Democratic party is the only organization which can lead in the movement Others will co-operate and aid in its prosecution, but it belongs to the Democracy of the country to unfurl the standard of restoration, and while sustaining the Government, see that the great purpose sought, is kept steadily and promicently before the public mind. This, and this alone, will save us from final separation.

## Cotton in Illinois.

Our city anti slavery newspaper organ has made a discovery. It has discovered that down in Southern Illinois cotton is sultivated; and lest there be others as ignorant as itself has formerly been, and who may question the accuracy of its unsupported statements, it prints a column or two of testimony from the cultivators as to the fact of cultivation gathered by agents of the Illinois Central Raiboad. Now we suppose every body knows that there are vast tracts of excel-

Il intelligent people know why these lands have Convention for the been devoted to the culture of cotton only to about the extent that New England farmers cultivate flax—a little for their own consumption.

The reason is, white labor can not be obtained in The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the

the crop requires the work of a large number triotism and enthusian nds, and these must be forthed nick of time or the crop is lost. These can be forthcoming only as they shall be at the con-stant command of the cultivator, and they can be at his command only by some compulsory

The presumption is that negro slavery will not

be introduced into Illinois. It is not needed and the sentiment of the State is averse to it. But egro apprenticeship may be introduced into the State, and this is needed in the cultivation of ation. It is indispensable to its successful culcotton would speedily add millions to the annual production of Illinois. It would bring the eight production of Illinois. It would bring the eight or ten million acres of our cotton lands under speedy cultivation, and these immense prairie ed to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting. And there is no serious difficulty in the States whether they will take it and use it. or leave the instruments of it to idleness and pauperism and crime. In truth, the negro question vill shortly be what it has not been before with chair; before the lapse of another twelve-month. This and A. Burton. will be inevitable though there be no general emancipation, as there must not be. What shall we do with these hundreds of thousands of black | which was concurred in: fields where their labor will be valuable, or shall we allow a sickly Abolition sentimentality to make vagabonds of them? Not a few vagabonds, not a few thousands vagabonds but to have a few thousands vagabonds. not a few thousands vagabonds, but to hundreds

Here is a question the decision of which Illinois ought to take by the forelock. Here is a body canvass it in all its aspects before making as follows: up his mind upon it. A system of African aprenticeship can not be offensive to any body of a what to do, but who must bring them from Af- and morally; and, rica for the express purpose of making useful laporers of them. We shall have them on our

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee history; therefore,

Several of the townships not being represented by regular delegates, it was resolved that all good | forever perished. Democrats present should be considered as dele-

The county was well represented, there being On motion, the President appointed a Central

the following named gentleman: Washington Township—James T. Pierce, Wm. S. Turner and N. S. Givan. Steel Township-S. Yates. Reeve Township-Capt. T. A. Slicer. Barr E. Chappell Van Buren-R. Franklin. Madi-

son-S. Howard, Elmore-W. Elkins. N. S. Givan, Esq., being called upon to to know if they were enjoying the "good times," promised by the Republicans in the last campaign. He cited them the unequalled prosperity our country has enjoyed under Democratic Administrations, that extended their beneficial influences, alike, to all sections; whose doctrines have never created terror in the minds of any portion of our country, nor divided the public mind upon questions involving such difficulties as we now experience. The nation has existed for many years in harmony and prosperty, until its horizon was darkened by the repulsive aspect of "Repub-licanism." The discordant elements of this new

party has poisoned the public mind, and placed us upon the brink of eternal ruin, where the gaping jaws of destruction opened wide to receive us Mr. G. referred to the unprecedented corruptions the subordinates of the present Administraon, and asked that they be compared with the omparatively vain show of the Covode Com mittee. In conclusion he admonished that the Democratic party be never joined, in any way, with the genius of our nation's disgrace; but, as we love our country, and desire to preserve our Government, to cling to the old and true principles, revive the old party and bring it to the res-

Mr. S. Hill Taylor also made some brief, but telling remarks.

v endorsed: WHEREAS, Abolition funaticism and its offspring, outhern secessionism, have by their extreme and uncompromising policy, each, well nigh dis-membered the Republic; and whereas it is the peculiar excellency of the United States Constipowers of government, and forbids the encroachment of one department upon the favors of for the whole nation and an importial administraion of justice under it : and that from these master principles results that happy and unexampled freedom which has united Americans in an en-

of the South are alike responsible for our present deplorable civil war, that in this National emergency, we, as Democrats, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment will recollect only our duty to our whole country, that this war shall not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjuga-tion, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any

we as loyal citizen pledge ourselves to stand by our government in all emergencies.

Resolved. That the inviolability of the sacred

12th, That we have always accorded to others writ of habeas corpus, of the freedom of the press and of speech, and the rights of personal liberty and security, shall be maintained coming manner, through the press or otherwise,

ministrations deserves the hearty condemnation of every true patriot in this crisis of our common

Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm the of 1798 and '9, known as the Ken- Calla. tucky and Virginia resolutions, by Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, and the platform of 1856, known as the Cincinnati platform, with the resolutions of the United States Senate of the 25th State Sentinel, and that a copy be sent to each of of May, 1860, defining the same.

Resolved. That the brave troops who, from patriotic motives, volunteered to defend our country and its flag, merit our highest admira-

Resolved. That we are distinctly opposed to a union with the Republican party, and that we will stand by and maintain the principles of the Democratic party, which have in times past preserved our Union in times of danger, and that under true Democratic rule we believe this Union will always be maintained.

On motion, the President appointed twelve delegates to attend the State Convention at Indianapolis, with power to fill vacancies should they occur.

Jefferson County Democratic Meeting
In pursuance of a call of the Jefferson County
Democratic Central Committee the Democracy of the county met in mass convention on the 18th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. Johnson to the chair and the appointment of E. G. Leland Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were selected for the Central Committee of the county:

Wm. Johnson, John McKinney, E. G. Leland.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, viz.: Judge M. F. Burt, Dr. G. G. Barton, Hon. R. A. Clements, Jr., Wm. S. Turner, Esq., N. S. Givan, Esq., Capt. T. A. Slicer, E. Chappell, Esq., Lewis Morgan, Esq., John B. Committee of the Wm. Johnson, John McKinney, E. G. Leland, Robert Kyle, Joseph Steel, Horace Byfield, Jas. T. Fitch, Thos. J. Jenkius, Joseph W. Chapman, Elias Abrams.

On motion the delication of the County:

Wm. Johnson, John McKinney, E. G. Leland, Robert Kyle, Joseph Steel, Horace Byfield, Jas. T. Fitch, Thos. J. Jenkius, Joseph W. Chapman, Elias Abrams.

On motion the delication of the County: pell, Esq., Lewis Morgan, Esq., John Beckett, unanimously selected to attend the State Con-Esq., Benj. Goodwin, Esq., James Morgan, Esq., vention on the 8th of January next as delegates

Representative, Hon. M. L. Brett, as a man of sterling integrity and of peculiar honesty and Hibner, James Buxton, Richard Bunden, John capacity to discharge the duties of the office of Doyle, Jas. Kyle.

ent cotton lands in Southern Illinois. The fact | Treasurer of State, and as such recommend him as been notorious for years. And we suppose from the First Congressional District to the State

ient supply to procure a crop; and if it could proceedings of the convention, and a feeling was tained, it is too dear to admit of a profitable manifested that gave encouragement to all wellmanifested that gave encouragement to all well-wishers of the party, and evidence of true paam for the interests of our

On motion, the or MICHAEL MURPHY, Pres's. W. RAY GARDINER Sec'y.

Gibson County Democratic Conven-

In accordance with the notice previously given the Democracy of Gibson county met at the Court House on Saturday, the 21st inst., for the pupose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 8th of

The convention was organized by W. T. Still-

On motion, James M. Keys, editor of the Gibway of introducing this labor. Passing events are furnishing a plentiful supply of it. The question will soon be forced upon the Northern On motion a committee of one from each On motion a committee of one from each

township was appointed to draft resolutions ex-pressive of the sentiment of this meeting, whereupon the following gentleman were named by the the North—a practical question. We shall have Hon. S. M. Holcomb, Will H. Evans, J. M. the race in hundreds of thousands at our doors Alvis, Leroy Martin, A. Trippett, J. R. Aydelott

The committee appointed to select delegates to attend the State Convention, reported as follows,

Contingents-W. T. Stilwell, Calvin O'Neal, of thousands of vagabonds, swarming like lo-Lewright Wood, Henry Haub, Calvin Drysdale,

John Hargrove and J. F. Bird. Hon. S. M. Holcomb, Chairman of the Com mittee on resolutions, asked leave to report the question the decision of which will determine the same; with the request that they be read by Will value of the cotton land of Illinois. Let nobody H. Evans, as the majority of them were in his take the wrong side of it in haste. Let every- hand writing, which were read and adopted singly,

WHEREAS, One of the inalienable rights guar anteed to our people under our free ins right mind. It is not offensive to anti-slavery is to meet peaceably together and in an approengland and anti slavery France, who have not printe manner discuss and express their sentinegroes on their hands with whom they know not | ments freely, upon all subjects socially, politically WHEREAS, "The price of liberty is eternal vig-

ilance," it becomes particularly important in the hands, and we must choose whether they shall be present distracted and unhappy condition of the useful laborers or worthless vagabonds-whether country, that the people should meet in councilthey shall add great wealth or great taxes to the consult the political chart so carefully drawn and State of Illinois.—Chicago Times. Jackson-and assent or dissent from the policy Democratic Convention in Daviess of those having charge of the affairs of the Gov ernment, at this critical period in the country's

the Convention assembled at the Court House, in Resolved, 1st, That there never was a time in Washington, on Saturday, December 21st at 2 our history as a nation, when a general uprising of the conservative element was so much de-Michael Murphy was elected President, Messrs. | manded as now; that its patriotic and potential Thomas McCracken and Wm Madden, Vice voice must be heard and heeded, or else the last lingering hope of a reconstruction of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution will have

2d, That we, the Democracy of Gibson counable attachment to the Constitution and the large number of influential Democrats in at- Union; that we ever have been, are now and ever shall be, sincerely attached to the Union and the Constitution; that we love and cherish Committee to act the ensuing year, consisting of this sentiment as one of the fundamental principles of our organization, and that we will sup-port our Government the firmer as perils and dan-

3d, That if in the arrest of Slidell and Mason. Township-James Morgan. Bogard Township- Commissioners from the rebel States, under D. Perkins. Veal-John Scudder. Harrison- the protection of the British flag, the law of the protection of the British flag, the law of nations or the precedence of the English Government has not been violated, our Government should stand firmly by the action of Captain dress the Convention, responded by an eloquent defense of the old and lasting principles of the Democratic party. He appealed to his auditors be sultied in order to obtain it; that if dishonor or a fight be the alternative, we choose the laster, and will sustain the Government in such action.

4th, That we will give President Lincoln our cordial and united support in all Constitutional measures for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

5th, That we can never agree to a separation of these United States; nor will we submit to have the navigation of the Mississppi river and its tributaries controlled by any power foreign to us; believing as we do that the great Mississippi valley was designed by the Creator for one great people; and its government must be one, in order that the people of the different localities may enjoy the privilege of a free exchange of products without the interference of tariffs and blockades 6th, That we, the Democraccy, are in favor of the Union as our Fathers made it, and against the Secession policy of the South and the Abolition doctrine of the North, and that the charge that the Democracy are disloyal to the Govern-

ment is false, and only emenates from the frenzied brain of fanatics. 7tir, That we are opposed to all encroachments upon the Constitution, believing that the only way to preserve the Government is to preserve the Constitution, to observe its limitations and obey its prohibitions; and while as loval citizens The following resolutions were proposed as we will support all the provisions of the Constitute sentiment of the Convention, and unanimous tution and laws enacted in accordance therewith tution and laws enacted in accordance therewith, we will not consent to a violation of that sacred

instrument upon the plea of mere necessity. 8th. That in our opinion several of the measures now pending in Congress (having for their object the liberation of the slaves,) are unconsti tutional, and would, if passed, have the effect to tution that it distinctly defines and distributes the drive all Union men of the slave States from the support of the Government into the ranks of the Secessionists, effectually dissolve the Union, another, that it creates an equal rule of action and destroy forever all hopes of a reconstruction

9th, That the proposition to arm the slaves of the South, and put them into the ranks of the Federal army, is so new, so novel, so ill-judged thusiasm for their country and a reverence for their laws, therefore be it, by the Democracy of Daviess county in Convention assembled;

Resolved, That the Republican party and the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists

Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists

Rederal army, is so new, so novel, so ill-judged and so disgraceful to our white troops in that service, that in our opinion it can not fail to receive an unqualified condemnation from all white men, except negro equality Abolitionists.

10th, That the Union, to be maintained, must be conducted upon Democratic principles—which give to all their rights under the Constitution that the hopes of the country depend upon main-taining the organization and vigor of the party; that as we value a free Government, so we value the principles of that party; believing as we do

of the Southern States; but to defend and main- and the scales of justice in the other, and "Libertain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease, and that for these purposes alone, best upon which the light of God's smile ever

at all hazards, and any attempt to impair either of all subjects in any way concerning us as a peothese rights illegally, is calculated to change ple, and that we claim the same privilege for our present form of Government into a mere ourselves, and will resist to the last extremity Resolved, That the flagrant extravagance and may come, to abridge or interfere with this corruption of the present National and State ad- right, upon which the pillars of the Republic

During the absence of the committees, the meeting was addressed severally by Hon. Smith Miller, Hon. S. M. Holcomb and Major Mc-

our State Senators in Congress.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN HARGROVE, Ch'n. DICK MILLER, Secretaries.

and Dr. Franklin.

The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in our present Lawson, P. McCormick, Edwin G. Leland.

Alternates:

Altern

The convention was well attended, all the townships in the county being represented. The meeting was harmonious throughout, all appar ently satisfied with the action of the convention. WM. JOHNSON, Ch'n.

E. G. LELAND, Sec'y. P. S. I am reliably informed all the milroads leading to Indianapolis have generously offered to carry delegates and others at ending the Couvention at half-fare. I understand a notice ap- Price-\$40 and Upwards. peared in the Sentinel stating that the Madison Road had declined to furnish half-fare tickets. This is erroneous. The Madison and Indianapolls Railroad is never behind other roads in acco E. G. L. modating their patrons.

Greene County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Court House in Bloomfield, on Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1861, at I o'clock P. M. On motion of the Hon. W. G. Moss, the Hon. Andrew Humphreys was chosen as permanent Chairman of the convention, and on motion, John J. Milam and Harry Burns were chosen Secre-

On motion of Dr. E. J. Jackson, a committee of one from each township represented was ap-pointed by the Chair to select delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis

On motion of Hon. J. N. Conley, a committee one from each township represented was apointed by the Chair to druft resolutions expresive of the sense of the convention upon the poical questions of the day. The committee appointed to draft resolutions v their Chairman, the Hon. J. N. Conley, re-

orted as follows: Mr. President: The committee appointed to traft resolutions expressive of the sense of this onvention, beg leave to make the following re eport for consideration the resolutions of the on the right side of the work. nd recommend their adoption. And on motion the report was unanimously Express or Mail.

The committee appointed to select delegates to attend the State Convention, by their Chairman, Dr. E. J. Jackson, reported as follows: Delegates-W. G. Moss, Andrew Humphreys ohn J. Milam, John D. Killian, E. R. Buckner, and Benont Blackmore, Jr.

Contingents-J. M. Humphreys, Joshua Bar-ker, Wm. Crawford, Lawson Oliphant, John Dorrough, V. K. Routt, Rice Elgan, Joseph Pigman, James Jackson, Elisha Collins, Henry Sargent, J. O. Burton, Abram Spainhower, S. S. Odell, W. S. Bays.

Winich report, on motion, was concurred in. On motion of H. C. Hill, it was Ordered, That the delegates appointed to atend the State Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all opestions.

On motion of Hon. J. N. Conley, it was

Ordered, That the delegates in attendance at the State Convention be empowered to fill all vaancies which may occur in the delegation from On motion, the chair appointed the following ersons a Central Committee for the ensuing

rear, viz.: John M. Humphreys, Chairman; W Stropes, J. N. Conley, John Jones and David On motion of J. N. Conley, it was Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be sublished in the Freedom of the Press and Indiana State Sentinel, and that the Democratic

papers of the Seventh Congressional District be quested to copy. After appropriate speeches by Hon. Andrew lumphreys and Hon. J. N. Conley,

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.
ANDREW HUMPHREYS, Ch'n. JOHN J. MILAM, Secretaries.

Our Army Correspondence --- From Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25, 1861.

EDITOR SENTINEL: The citizens of Louisville are celebrating Christmas hugely, and in their sagerness the horors of war are forgotten for the time being. Rifle whisky has been uppermost today, and rifle cannon are nowhere.

We have had no exciting war news lately with the exception of a dispatch to the Democrat of this city vesterday that a battle was in progress some ten miles east of Mumfordsville, and all that they had in regard to it was that heavy cannonading was heard in the distance, when this noming it turned out to be artillery practice in Gen. Wilson's brigade.

The health of the soldiers in this department is sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article of the soldiers in this department is sent by mail. none of the best, and I fear to tell any where for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the number in the hospitals for perhaps your the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure readers would think I was exaggerating, but suffice it to say that some seven or eight hositals are full and more arriving daily. The rincipal diseases are measles and pneumonia. There has been troops arriving daily for almost a week, among which a number were from the Hoosier State. This morning Col. Wyn oop's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry arrived

by steamer from Pittsburg. They have gone in to camp near Jeffersonville, Indiana. Edwin Booth concludes a very successful engagement at the Louisville Theater to-night. He is undoubtedly a star actor. In connection with theatricals let me speak of a stage-struck cavalry Captain from Indiana (W. C. M.) who made his "first appearance" on the "boards" a few evenngs since. He was advertised to recite the poem entitled "Will the New Year come to night, Mamma?" and accordingly appeared in full uni-form, spurs included, on the stage of the theater. When about half through with the poem the aulience commenced conghing, and he was obliged to stop, at the same time teiling the audience that he was never hissed down and he should not be this time. Quite a number of soldiers in the pit raised the cry of "Put him in the guard-house;" "Corporals of the guard;" "Put him out," &c., &c., but he finally worried through, and the curtain dropped much to his relief, also to the relief of the audience.

Wishing you and your many subscribers Merry Christmas," I am, truly,

MORE ANON. Military Items. - We copy the following from the reported proceedings of the House of Representatives,

Dec. 20, 1861: POST HOSPITAL IN INDIANA. Mr. Cravens submitted the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Committee on Military ffairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to in quire into the expediency of establishing a post hospital at New Albany, or some other convenient point in Southern Indiana, for the accommoda-

Mr. Cravens. I ask that a letter from a distinguished citizen of Indiana upon this subject, [From the Mishawaka (St. Jos Co., Ind. Enterprise, Feb which I send to the desk, may be read.

ion of sick and disabled soldiers employed in the

The Clerk read the letter as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 12, 1861.

My Dear Sir: After my compliments I wish to call your attention to the lumentable defect in our hospital accommodations for soldiers in the volunteer service. This may be easily remedied by the establishment of a post hospital on the Southern border of Indiana. The falls of Ohio or Evansville either affords excellent localities for this purpose. The erection of a hospital at General Government expense for the reception of the disabled soldiers would not only comport with the humanity of the age in which we live but it would be the means of saving thousands of valuable lives, which now, under the imperfect system of army medication, are lost. It would be economy for the Government to establish hospitals in which all the chronic sick might be placed and treated until it was ascertained wheth er they were carable or not. The advantages of er they were curable or not. The advantages of establishing a post hospital for the patients of each State are briefly these, namely: To cure more of the sick, to accommodate them better, and, moreover, to give friends in each State an opportunity of removing them, whenever the sur geon may think advisable, to domestic hearths, where all the comforts may be extended to the opportunity of removing them, whenever the sur geon may think advisable, to domestic hearths, where all the comforts may be extended to the dying soldier. As it is now, the sick soldier, when his disease is chronic and beyond the reach of remedies, is left to the mercies of men whose object is to deal with the strong and healthy.

I think it a crying shame that our citizen soldiers should be left in canvas tents, when they are sick, to eke out a life of wretchedness almost in eight of home. If the service could be benin sight of home. If the service could be ben-efited by retaining invalids in it, then there would be some apology for pursuing the present hospital

I drop you these few hints to call your attention to the subject. Your experience in the late war with Mexico enables you to speak authoritatively about this matter. Janes S. Athon.

HON. J. A. CRAVENS. -Lieut Charles Vajen is past Quartermaster at Camp Morton, and Lieut. William Garrison ost sutler. Both gentlemen are fully competent to the acceptable performance of their duties.

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turing purposes.

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or large work, and various kinds of quilting purposes.

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Send for a circular and sample of work. convention, beg leave to make the following re

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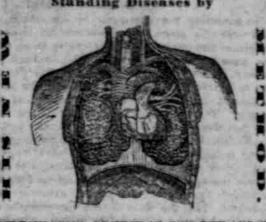
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Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in on each box the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul corruption which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many de structive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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